POOR LEGIBILITY

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DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL

INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
For Implementation of the
Groundwater Quality Management Plan
San Fernando Valley Basin

AGENDA

Date: March 25, 1986
Time: 9:30 a.m.
Place: Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1571
Los Angeles, CA 90012

I Introductions

II Approval of Minutes

III Progress Report of Subcommittee Activities

A. Public Education Program — Miriam Gensemer

B. Regulation of Private Disposal Systems — Robert Van Ark

- o Report on meetings with Bureau of Sanitation and RWQCB

C. Regulation of Storage Tanks, Sumps, and Pipelines — William Lebeck

D. Regulation of Landfills, Groundwater Monitoring Program — Mel Blevins

E. Aquifer Management and Groundwater Treatment Program — Laurent McReynolds

IV Superfund Status - SFV Basin

A. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study — Patti Cleary

B. North Hollywood/Burbank Aeration Facility — Ernie Wong

C. Community Relations Plan — Patti Cleary

D. Status of Citizen's Advisory Committee

V New Business

VI Next Meeting Date May 13, 1986
Time 9:30 a.m.
Room 1571

Q: Recent newspaper articles have raised concerns about the safety of the City's drinking water. Is my water safe to drink?

A: Yes. Your drinking water meets all state and federal regulations for safety. DWP Aqueduct water does not meet the standard for cloudiness in water (turbidity), but the Department of Health Services has determined that this is not an immediate health concern in our water supply. To reduce the cloudiness, a $140 million filtration plant is to be placed in operation by the end of 1986.

Q: How does the City know that our drinking water is safe at all times?

A: Water samples are collected every day throughout Los Angeles to check on its quality. Every year, some 60,000 samples are tested by highly trained personnel using the most modern equipment available. Any indication of a potential problem results in immediate corrective action.

Q: According to newspaper and TV reports, toxic contaminants have been found in some wells in the San Fernando Valley. What does this mean for our groundwater supply?

A: Although all federal and state safety regulations are currently being met, we are concerned about the growing problem which has already made it necessary to close some city wells and blend some well water to meet health standards.

Q: What caused this problem?

A: The problem has been caused by seepage of industrial solvents, mostly trichloroethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene (PCE), into the groundwater basin over many years. These chemicals have been commonly used by local industry. Past chemical disposal practices which are now illegal and some leaks from underground storage tanks have caused the contamination of nearby groundwater.

Q: If these chemicals have been used for many years, then why has the problem only recently received a lot of attention?

A: New, high technology instruments can detect chemicals at incredibly small levels—levels as low as one part per billion. This is the equivalent of one drop of water in a backyard swimming pool, or one second out of 32 years.

Q: What steps are being taken to clean up this groundwater supply and to protect it from contamination in the future?

A: The City of Los Angeles is working with other agencies throughout the state to prevent further contamination of the San Fernando Valley Groundwater Basin. Studies of the problem have led to new programs of effective hazardous waste management, designed specifically for this area. The City and County are beginning to regulate underground tanks and to inventory all uses of hazardous

materials by industry. This will help protect against leaks and spills in the future.

In addition, the City is working with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to clean up contaminated groundwater supplies. Plans are underway to build a modern treatment facility in North Hollywood to stop the spread of this contamination.

Q: Would my drinking water be any safer if I purchased bottled water or if I bought a water purifying device for my home?

A: No. Tap water and bottled water must both meet stringent drinking water standards. And although home water purification devices may help your water look clearer and can remove chlorine taste, their performance depends on their being maintained very carefully. In addition, such devices can shed large numbers of bacteria into the water if not properly maintained.

FREE FREE

If you are interested in receiving new, full color brochures on the scientific facts behind drinking water public health standards, or just want more information about Los Angeles' water quality, simply complete the coupon below and return with your payment.

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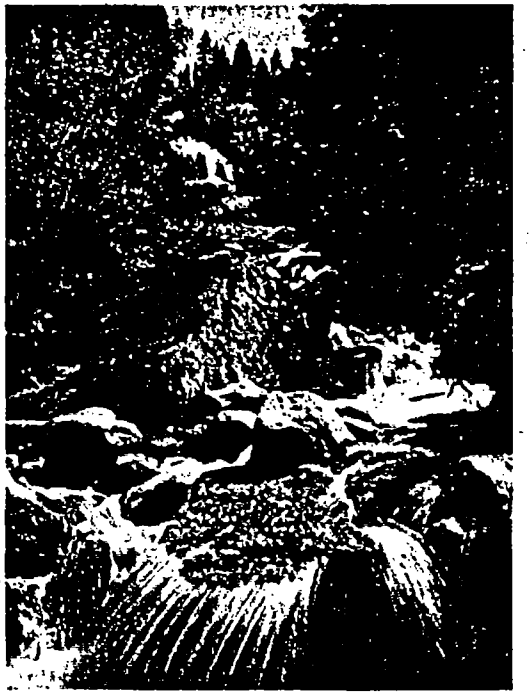
Questions and Answers



About the Quality of Your Drinking Water

INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE
for the
GROUNDWATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN
SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BASIN

March 25, 1986

ATTENDANCE LIST

NAME	AFFILIATION AND ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Larry McReynolds	LADWP	(213) 481-6181
DALE KILE	BURBANK	(818) 953-9647
Art Van Orden	LADWP	(213) 481-6125
Walter Zeisl	LADWP, Public Affairs Div.	(213) 481-6357
STEPHEN BERGER	LA Co DEPT OF PUBLIC WORKS	(213) 226-4015
Mike Hopkins	City of Glendale	(818) 956-2137
MARK NEELY	CA DOHS TOXICS DIVISION	(213) 620-2380
Publio Aliwalas	Bureau of Sanitation, City of L.A.	(213) 485-7580
Dick Humphreys	Bureau of Sanitation, City of L.A.	(213) 485-5347
JONATHAN HALL	Los Angeles City Fire Dept.	(213) 485 5979
RON MARANO	L. A. F. D.	(213) 485-5977
John [illegible]	MWDSC	(213) 250-6418
MELINDA THON	LADWP - Water Quality Division	(213) 481-3172
KEN KASNER	LADWP W.QD	(213) 481-3150
Carole Kawamoto	RWQCB - LA	(213) 620-5431
RAY MARSDEN	CVCWD	(818) 248-3925
Steven [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
James Acevedo	Assemblyman Richard Katz	(818) 994-3671

3/25/86

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ATTENDANCE LIST

NAME	AFFILIATION AND ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
Baldwin Tom	Co. of L.A. - Hz Waste & Occupational Health	(213) 744-3223
Robert J. Van Ark	L.A. City Bureau of Engineering	(818) 989-8428
JOE ENZMANN	L.A.D.W.P WATER ENGINEERING DESIGN - PLANNING	(213) 481-5974
Tim Vendlinski	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	(415) 974-0255
Patti Cleary	U.S Environmental Protection Agency	(415) 974-8141
Sandra Tanaka	LADWP	(213) 481-6346
Tom Gibson	"	(213) 481-3163
Hank Yacoub	RWQCB, LA	(213) 620-4460
ART SAGINIAN	LADWP - Environmental & Governmental Affairs	(213) 481-7962
Ernest Wong	LADWP - WEDD	(213) 481-6075
JIM KING	LADWP - Water Quality Div.	(213) 481-3171
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3/25/86
2166-04877

MINUTES

REGULATION OF PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM'S
Subcommittee to the Interagency Coordinator Committee

Subcommittee Meeting - January 29 1986

Chairman: Robert J. Van Ark

General Topic: MONITORING PSDS's

GWQMP - SFVB Recommendation No.2

Van Ark referred to the July 1983 DWP GWQMP-SFVB Report:

Section 3.2.1.2 Required Action (in part) page 22.

1. Inspection and monitoring of the effluent discharging from these (identified) PSDS's should be conducted to thoroughly assess the impact of each PSDS site on groundwater quality during the phase out of these systems.

Section 3.2.3.1 Recommended Actions (in part) page 24.

2. Provisions should be made for regular testing of PSDS effluents to insure the proper utilization of the PSDS.

Industrial Waste Control Ordinance No. 157676

Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 64.30 B.3 has been in effect since June 12, 1983 and states in part:

> "No commercial or industrial facility which maintains, uses or disposes to a private sewage disposal system,..., shall discharge wastewater to said system without an Industrial Wastewater Permit".

Carl Tripp stated 111 Industrial Waste PSDS permits have been issued in the 7 zip codes areas of North Hollywood (91601, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) with most in 91605. These 111 PSDS's receive only domestic wastewater and are not known to receive any industrial wastewater. These 111 PSDS's were discovered during a door to door survey performed in 1983 based on the Industrial Waste Control Ordinance and concern over groundwater contamination DWP discovered in their wells in that area.

Private Sewage Disposal System Abandonment Ordinance No. 160388

This ordinance which became effective in October 21, 1985 amended L.A.M.C. Sec 64.30 B.3 so that it now reads in part:

> "No person who owns, uses or maintains a private sewage disposal system shall cause the discharge of industrial wastewater to said system without an Industrial Wastewater Permit".

Because of this amended code section, the 111 PSDS Permits are now being maintained on a no fee basis. Any new PSDS permits will be issued at no fee. It is the position of the Industrial Waste Section of the Bureau of Sanitation that industrial wastewater should not be discharged to a PSDA and no permit is or will be

issued to do so unless the State RWQCB gives permission or indicates in writing that they are not concerned about a specific industrial waste discharge to the underground.

Ordinance No. 160388 also amended L.A.M.C. Sec. 64.25, Investigation On Private Property, by adding subparagraph (g). This section as amended reads in part as follows:

> "The Board of Public Works or any of its authorized representatives may make such inspections or investigations as said Board deems necessary at any reasonable time, in any building, premises or lot for any of the purposes set forth in this section . No person shall interfere with, prevent or refuse to permit the entry of said Board or any of its authorized representatives into or upon any building, premises or lot for any of the purposes set forth in this section.... ...
> (g) To locate, inspect, test, and sample the discharges to, from and within a PSDS.

Carl Tripp indicated sampling by Sanitation is not routinely done. All PSDS permits are reviewed once a year for inspection and questioning. Subsequent sampling or testing is done where it appears warranted. No sampling or testing has been deemed neccessary or warranted to date through the routine inspections. They considered these discharges sanitary sewage only.

The Bureau of Engineering had identified approximately 3500 industrial and commercial properties where sewer house connection permits have not been issued to connect to the public sewer. 2800 of these had sewers available and 700 did not have sewers avaiable.

Hank Yacoub asked why there was such a varience between the 2800 plus 700 VS. the 111 PSDS permits issued.

Van Ark indicated the 3500 properties covered the entire San Fernando Valley and were determined from Y-Maps, District Maps and Zoning Maps only, without searching ownership records or field investigation. Some of these properties may be vacant or parking lots or in some other way not in need of a sewer connection. Others may be developed in combination with other properties already connected to the sewer. Still others may be currently of residential use. The 7 zip code area of North Hollywood where the 111 PSDS permits are issued represents about 1/13 of the area of the San Fernando Valley.

The Bureau of Sanitation is currently conducting a survey to ascertain owner, tenant, type of improvement, connected to the sewer or not, and existence of PSDS on all industrial and commercial properties in the enforcement area of the PSDS Abandonment Ordinance. This survey should be complete by March 1, 1986.

After the survey and appropriate determination of property use and sewer availability a Notice To Connect will be issued.

Hank Yacoub said the underground tank inspection program is in jeopardy because owners allude to adjacent properties that don't have public sewers. Why are storage tank owners being singled out when PSDS's could also be contaminating the groundwater.

Because of that concern, we're having this meeting. Storage tank owners would lose the arguement that they are being singled out if PSDS users were controlled through sampling.

Van Ark acknowledged that our effort has been directed to eliminate PSDS's not monitor them. However, we do now have authority through L.A.M.C. Sec. 64.25 (g) to monitor.

A definition of domestic wastewater (by exception) is found in the General Regulations of the Plumbing Codes, Chapter 3, Page 25 Sec. 304. Section 305 says something about industrial waste.

Industrial wastewater is defined in L.A.M.C. Sec. 64.00. Section 64.30 B.1 & 2 lists limitations on the use of P.O.T.W. Carl Tripp feels these same limits can be applied to a PSDS. It has also been interpreted that anything that gets into the underground water gets into "Waters of the state".

Jim King - Septic tanks of individual companies should be looked at or inspected. Testing of septic tank material in North Hollywood area is a place to start. Testing for quality should be considered significant but thats not necessarily so for quantity.

Hank Yacoub - How do you quantify? It's an impossible task. Conclusion should be as to source on the basis of quality only.

Carl Tripp related that in 1978 or 79 CBE provided a list of dry disposal injection wells locations where PCE and TCE was likely being dumped during World War II. An Industrial Waste

Inspector went to each location in the City of L.A. but found no evidence of the wells. Most of these sites were actually located in the City of Burbank near their airport.

Hank Yacoub - Additional comments about underground storage tanks.

Carl Tripp - Inspectors reviewing commercial and industrial property determine what chemicals have been purchased and what chemicals are in stock. If the answers aren't good, they will not give them an Industrial Wastewater Permit. They will make them seal all drains and sinks suspect of Industrial Waste Dumping. Also waste haulers manifests are checked.

Van Ark - We should initiate a test program small in scale to sample PSDS's and perhaps the adjacent ground to try to determine what is getting into the ground from the PSDS's.

Yacoub - Would like a program to random spot check a few properties with Industrial Wastewater Permit for other chemicals not just PCE's or TCE's, but any hazardous waste. Such a program would indicate we haven't absolved PSDS's of causing a problem and would indicate to storage tank owners that the RWQCB is not singling them out for persecution.

Clean up and abatement action can be taken by RWQCB with authority if City can tell them on which properties it's necessary.

Yacoub - City should develop program and define the problem of groundwater contamination caused by PSDS's.

Van Ark - Tripp has a list of 12 sites previously sampled by Bureau of Sanitation and tested by DWP.

Tripp - 50 business in 1983 were surveyed, only 12 PSDS's identified. Only 2 of the 12 locations brought about some concern, and they were further investigated. No industrial wastewater is permitted to be discharged to underground unless previously approved by State through a NPDES permit. (Presently these original 12 are being reviewed, reevaluated and new sampling is being done).

Yacoub - Deal with problem in an acceptable manner now at the local level. Conformance by City at this time would satisfy RWQCB.

Van Ark - Can Bureau of Sanitation document PSDS problem now by spot check sampling and testing.

Tripp - We should start now.

Yacoub - A summary report should be prepared with the following:

1) Issue discussed.
2) Facts and findings, perhaps from monitering.
3) Proposal on how we would proceed, or,
4) official position from City that no action is necessary.

The issue can then be addressed on behalf of RWQCB and decide if further action is necessary. One solution may be to have septic tank owner self monitor his discharge.

City will resolve numbers that don't seem to jive 2800, 700, 111 etc.

City will also set up a step-at-a-time sampling and reporting program that should document what's going on with PSDS's and satisfy Yacoub and RWQCB.

Tripp will prepare a summary of whats been done to date and establish a follow-up proposal.

The next ICC meeting is March 25, 1986 City will try to have a report for that meeting. The report will consist of preliminary results of the PSDS survey of the 2800 locations where sewers are available and not used and possible sample results of the 12 original septic tanks tested by DWP in 1983.

NAME	AGENCY	TEL. NO
PUBLIC ATTENDEES	BUREAU OF SANITATION	485-7580
Carl Tripp	Bureau of Sanitation I.W.	485-5586
Bob Martin	PIRG Division 645	485-2311
Jim Nishimoto	Bldg & Safety	485-2301.
Carol Kawamoto	LRWQCB	620-5431
Hank Yacoub	"	620-4397
Robert J. Van Ark	Bur. Engr.	(818) 989-8428
Dave Yoest	Bur. of Engr. (Valley)	818-989-8428
JIM KING	LADWP - WATER QUAL. DIV	213-481-3171

A G E N D A

REGULATION OF PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Date: January 29, 1986

Time: 1:00 P.M.

Place: 2335 Dorris Place

Chairman: Robert J. Van Ark

General Topic: Monitoring PSDS's

1. GWQMP - SFVB Recommendation No. 2.
2. Industrial Waste Control Ordinance.
3. L. A. M. C. Section 64.25 (g).
4. Existing test results and any determination made from those results.
5. Program to ensure the proper utilization of the PSDS.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

Date: February 24, 1986

To:
Hank Yacoub
Regional Water Quality
Control Board
107 S. Broadway
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Carole Kawamoto
Regional Water Quality
Control Board
107 S. Broadway
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Bureau of Sanitation
Attn: Publio Aliwalas

LADWP - Water Quality Division
Attn: Jim King, Room A-18

Bureau of Sanitation I.W.
Attn: Carl Tripp

Department of Building and Safety
Plumbing Division
Attn: Bob Martin

Department of Building and Safety
Attn: Jim Nishimoto

From: Robert J. Van Ark
Subcommittee Chairman

Subject: REGULATION OF PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS GROUNDWATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN - SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BASIN - JANUARY 29, 1986 SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES

Attached are the minutes/notes, agenda, and attendance list from the January 29, 1986 meeting with the principal topic being monitoring of private sewage disposal systems.

Please review these minutes/notes for errors or important omissions.

Please return your comments and corrections by March 7, 1986. These minutes will be submitted to the ICC at its next meeting, March 25, 1986.

RJVA:jm

cc: Joseph A. Lucas (W/Enc.)
Robert S. Horii (W/Enc.)
Delwin A. Biagi (W/Enc.)

03/25/86

MAR 0 1 1986

SANITATION

FACT SHEET

PROJECT/PROGRAM: City Sponsored Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator Collection Program.
CD 1 CF 85-0911

LEAD PERSON/PHONE NO.: Reva Fabrikant 213-485-5347

DESCRIPTION OF EFFORT: A City sponsored small quantity hazardous waste generator collection program in the North Hollywood area. The City will contract with a licensed hazardous waste hauler to perform the service.

ESTIMATED COST: $250,000, annual program cost.

FUNDING SOURCES: Fee for services rendered.
(Possibly some city subsidy)

SCHEDULED IMPLEMENTATION MILESTONES:

Preparation of draft RFP for hazardous waste collection completed. Program is on hold until a decision is made on what direction to take.

CURRENT STATUS: AB 49, a bill which would allow City to proceed in this program, has been amended and no longer address the needs of the City's program, i.e. franchising private hauler(s). Bureau continues to participate in related educational programs.

ANTICIPATED PROBLEM AREAS: None at this time.

RMA/RBH 105 copy/ab

SANITATION

MAR 0 1 1986

FACT SHEET

PROJECT/PROGRAM: Water Quality Monitoring at City Landfills
CD: All districts. CF 83-1742

LEAD PERSON/PHONE NO.: Richard B. Humphreys 213 485-5347

DESCRIPTION OF EFFORT: Water quality monitoring at City owned/operated sanitary landfills. (Current Monitoring at Sheldon-Arleta landfill is under the direction of DWP; related to their Tujunga Spreading Grounds).

ESTIMATED COST: Unknown — final program will be determined by CRWQCB, L.A. Region.

FUNDING SOURCES: General Funds

SCHEDULED IMPLEMENTATION MILESTONES:

Bureau's program proposal was submitted to L.A. Region, CRWQCB, in May, 1985. Completion of well construction by May, 1986; start of Monitoring Program by September, 1986; completion of Feasibility Study on additional monitoring requirements by July, 1987. On or before January 1, 1987, a solid waste water quality assessment test report is to be submitted to said Board for the Sheldon-Arleta landfill (AB 3525, Chapter 1532, 1984), by the Bureau of Sanitation.

CURRENT STATUS: Bids to construct three wells and redevelop one well being held pending approval by CRWQCB.
Wells located at: Branford- one existing
Toyon - one proposed
Lopez - two proposed
Awaiting guidelines from CRWQCB on assessment test report for Sheldon-Arleta landfill.

ANTICIPATED PROBLEM AREAS:
None at this time.

RMA/RBH 105a/ab

MAR 0 1 1986

SANITATION

FACT SHEET

PROJECT/ PROGRAM: Control and Monitoring of Gaseous Emissions from active and inactive Landfills.
CD: all districts CF_____

LEAD PERSON/PHONE NO: Abdul S. Danishwar 213-485-5347

DESCRIPTION OF EFFORT: To comply with Rules 1150.1 and 1150.3, gaseous emissions (including organic compounds and toxic contaminants) from active and inactive landfills will be sampled, monitored, controlled and reported.

ESTIMATED COST: Unknown

FUNDING SOURCES: Private and/or General Funds

SCHEDULED IMPLEMENTATION MILESTONES:

Active Landfill Sites:
Landfill surface monitoring (500 ppmv) by October 1, 1985.
Integrated landfill surface sampling by Jan., 1989.
Sampling from collection system by Jan., 1989.
Sampling from landfill perimeter probes by Jan.1989
Ambient air sampling at landfill parimeter by Jan., 1989.

Inactive Landfill Sites:
A compliance plan for testing offsite migration and toxic components in both ambient air and gas streams within disposal site (AB 3525, State Chapter 1532, 1984) will be submitted after finalization of State guidelines and/or Rule 1150.3 by AQMD.

CURRENT STATUS: Compliance plan for Rule 1150.1 submitted to SCAQMD (Sept., 1985) for review and comments.
Compliance plan for Rule 1150.3 under preparation.
SCAQMD permit application for monitoring systems (Active Landfills) under preparation -- due April 1, 1986.

ANTICIPATED PROBLEM AREAS: None at this time.

RBH 105o/ab

SANITATION

FACT SHEET

PROJECT/PROGRAM:	Household Hazardous Waste Collection Program CD: All CF 85-0911
LEAD PERSON/PHONE NO.:	Reva Fabrikant 213-485-5347
DESCRIPTION OF EFFORT:	Train City refuse collectors to collect household hazardous waste from a pilot area in the Harbor District.
ESTIMATED COST:	$637,000.
FUNDING SOURCES:	Environmental Trust Fund (ETF), EPA approval on August, 1985.

SCHEDULED IMPLEMENTATION MILESTONES:

Program implementation by May, 1986.

CURRENT STATUS:

In the process of securing permits, etc.
Awaiting Council approval.
Developing a method of manifesting wastes.
Developing a computer data base and related system.
Negotiating contract with Safety Specialists.

ANTICIPATED PROBLEM AREAS:

Need to receive a variance or change in current regulations regarding manifesting of wastes.
Need to find method of disposing of latex paints.

RMA/RBH 105f/ab

PROGRAM: ABANDONMENT OF PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS (PSDS) AND CONNECTION TO THE PUBLIC SEWER

GOAL: To prevent toxic waste contamination of groundwater basins located generally in the San Fernando Valley by connecting private sewage disposal systems (PSDS) to the City sewer system.

WHO ARE AFFECTED: Owners of industrial, commercial or multiple residential (5 or more units) properties using a PSDS which now have a public sewer available.

MEANS TO ATTAIN GOAL: Each affected owner will receive a "Notice to Connect to the Public Sewer and to Abandon a PSDS". Abandonment and connection is to be completed within one year from the date of this Notice. A Reminder Notice will be sent in eight (8) months if compliance is not achieved. A "Final Notice" will be sent three (3) months later if compliance still has not been achieved. If full compliance has not been achieved within one year of the date of the Notice to Connect, a Notice of Violation shall be issued to the owner. The Director of the Bureau of Sanitation shall so notify the City Attorney, the Department of Water and Power (DWP) and the Superintendent of Building. The Director may request DWP to discontinue water service and may also request the Superintendent of Building to order the building vacated.

IMPLEMENTATION:

Step 1 Bureau of Engineering establishes a list of industrial and commercial properties that have not applied for a house connection permit where a City sewer is available. (Completed 1985).

Step 2 Bureau of Sanitation conducts field survey of this list to identify PSDS owners. (Completed February 25, 1986).

Step 3 Bureau of Sanitation will review the results of the field survey, establish a list of affected PSDS owners. (To be completed March, 1986).

Step 4 Bureau of Sanitation mails letters to the owners of the lots containing PSDS, informing them of the requirements and compliance with the Ordinance. (Mailing to start April, 1986).

Step 5 Bureau of Sanitation issues "Notice to Connect" to PSDS owners who have one year to connect from date of issue. (Mailing to start May, 1986).

Step 6 PSDS owner secures house connection permit from the Bureau of Engineering, and plumbing permit from the Department of Building and Safety.

Step 7 PSDS owner completes the work.

Step 8 Plumbing inspector checks and certifies that the work has been completed.

Step 9 If compliance is not achieved within one year from the issuance of the

Notice to Connect, the Bureau of Sanitation may request enforcement action by the City Attorney. (Criminal and/or Civil action), Department of Water and Power (discontinuance of water service), Superintendent of Building (vacation of building).

VARIATIONS/APPEAL PROCESS

Exemption - PSDS in compliance with applicable laws and codes and used by four or fewer units which are used solely for residential purposes.

Appeals - (1) Application to the Director with a $100 appeal fee, filed within 90 days of date of issuance of the Notice to Connect. Appeal to be based on hardship and finding that use of the PSDS will not have a significant adverse effect on groundwater. Director shall act within 60 days. Effective period of a variance cannot exceed two years.

If not granted

(2) Appeal to the Board of Public Works within 15 days of the Director's action. Appeal fee of $100. The Board acts within 90 days of the appeal. Failure to act within 90 days of the appeal - the decision of the Director shall be deemed affirmed.

If not granted

(3) Appeal to the City Council within 15 days of the Board's decision or the close of the 90 days, whichever comes first. Appeal fee of $100. If the Council fails to act within 90 days of the appeal, the decision of the Board shall become final or it the Board failed to act within 90 days, the decision of the Director shall become final.

Project Will Teach Firms Safe Toxic-Waste Disposal

By JANET RAE-DUPREE, *Times Staff Writer*

A coalition of public officials and private companies has announced the start of a program to teach small-business operators how to safely dispose of toxic waste.

The program, scheduled to begin in May, is a scaled-down version of a larger proposal to curb improper waste disposal in the East San Fernando Valley.

Wes Gendron, operations manager for the California Safety Council, which will conduct the program, said live and videotaped lectures will be offered, along with a newsletter on proper handling of small quantities of solvent, acid and petroleum wastes.

Gendron said the council will also inaugurate a "hot line" next month.

Several Recommendations

The plan was announced earlier this month at a North Hollywood press conference attended by Los Angeles City Councilman Howard Finn and Los Angeles County Supervisor Mike Antonovich. It was one of several recommendations made in a Southern California Assn. of Governments report last year on how to reduce ground-water contamination in the East Valley.

Concerns about water contamination emerged several years ago with the discovery in public wells of small amounts of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene, solvents suspected of causing cancer. Officials believe the contamination has been caused at least partly by improper disposal or accidental spills of liquid waste over a period of years.

The educational effort was originally seen as an adjunct to a government-sponsored program to collect hazardous waste from small businesses. The collection service was to use a temporary transfer station to accumulate waste for eventual shipment to recycling or disposal sites.

Concept Rejected

However, the transfer station concept was rejected last July by a City Council committee because of concerns about costs and Finn's complaint that four of the five potential transfer station sites were in his district. The committee then asked the city's bureau of sanitation to propose a way to offer the service without building a transfer station.

But Bob Alpern, principal sanitation engineer of the bureau, said that his office is not pursuing the service because of the failure last year of state legislation that would have allowed the city to hire a private firm to haul away hazardous waste.

Gendron said the $25,000 needed for the program was provided by both public and private groups, including the city and county of Los Angeles, Anheuser-Busch, Atlantic Richfield Co., the Department of Water and Power, the Metropolitan Water District, Southern California Edison Co. and the Valley Industry and Commerce Assn.

2166-04877

3/25/86

TO: San Fernando Valley ICC

From: Hank Yacoub - RWQCB-LA

By letters dated March 12, 1986, (sample attached), we have notified the owners/operators of the following land disposal facilities to file a Solid Waste Water Quality Assessment Test (SWAT) report to the Regional Board by January 1, 1987, as required by AB 3525 (Calderon) Bill.

San Fernando Valley

1. Sheldon Arleta Landfill*, City of Los Angeles
2. Bradley-West Landfill, Valley Reclamation Company

San Gabriel Valley

3. BKK Landfill, BKK Corporation
4. Azusa Landfill, Azusa Land Reclamation Company
5. Owl Park Landfill*, Owl Land and Resources Company
6. Industry Hill Landfill*, City of Industry

Other Areas in L.A. County

7. Operating Industries Landfill*, Operating Industries, Inc.
8. Ascon Landfill*, Watson Energy System
9. Norwalk Dump, Norwalk Dump Company
10. Chiquita Canyon Landfill, GSX Valencia Regional Landfill, Inc.
11. Puente Hills Landfill, County Sanitation Districts of LA County
12. Spadra Landfill, County Sanitation Districts of LA County
13. Scholl Canyon Landfill, County Sanitation Districts of LA County
14. Calabasas Landfill, County Sanitation Districts of LA County
15. Palos Verdes Landfill*, County Sanitation Districts of LA County
16. Mission Canyon Landfill*, County Sanitation Districts of LA County

Ventura County Sites

17. Simi Valley Landfill, North American Waste Management, Inc.
18. Coastal Landfill, Ventura Regional County Sanitation District
19. Santa Clara Landfill, Ventura Regional County Sanitation District
20. Bailard Landfill*, Ventura Regional County Sanitation District
21. Pacific Missile Test Center Disposal Site, U.S. Navy, San Nicholas Island

A copy of the draft guidance for SWAT is attached for your information.

* Site Closed

STATE OF CALIFORNIA GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, *Governor*

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD—
LOS ANGELES REGION
107 SOUTH BROADWAY, SUITE 4027
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012—4596
(213) 620-4460

March 12, 1986

Mr. Delwin A. Biagi
Director of Bureau of Sanitation
City of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
200 North Spring Street, Room 800
Los Angeles, CA 90012

SOLID WASTE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT TEST (SWAT)
Sheldon Arleta Landfill (File No. 60-100)

Recent amendments to the Water Code (Section 13273) by Assembly Bill (AB) 3525 (Calderon, 1984) required the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to rank the approximately 1,900 active and inactive solid waste disposal sites throughout the state with respect to their potential to adversely impact ground or surface water through the release of hazardous substances. On December 19, 1985, the State Board adopted a list of 1,800 ranked sites; 150 sites per rank.

The operators of the first 150 sites are required to submit a SWAT to the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board on or before January 1, 1987. Section 13273 of the Water Code requires that the SWAT contain (1) an analysis of the surface and ground water on and under within one mile of a solid waste disposal site to provide reliable indication whether there is any leakage of hazardous waste, and (2) a chemical characterization of the soil-pore liquid in those areas which are likely to be affected if the solid waste disposal site is leaking as compared with geologically similar areas near the solid waste disposal site which have not been affected by the leakage or waste discharge. The SWAT report is required to be certified by a registered Civil Engineer, a registered Geologist, or a Certified Engineering Geologist pursuant to Sections 6762, 7850, and 7842 of the Business and Professions Code. The certifier is also required to have at least five years experience in ground water hydrology.

Disposal site operators with active sites on the State Board's ranked list may also wish at this time to comply with the State Board's regulations "Discharge of Waste To Land" (California Administrative Code, Title 23, Chapter 3, Subchapter 15). In such cases they should comply with the regulations outlined in

Subchapter 15 in addition to the material required under this guidance. In the event an operator cannot be located for a closed or abandoned site, the SWAT report should be submitted by the current owner. SWAT reports should be submitted through the disposal site operator and/or owner.

The SWAT will consist of a two-phase submittal. This year, the initial SWAT submittal is to be made to the appropriate Regional Board on or before July 1, 1986. The initial submittal shall consist of the proposed SWAT monitoring program. Information required to be contained in a SWAT proposal and report is attached. The SWAT report is due by January 1, 1987.

For those sites where hazardous wastes are known to be leaking through existing monitoring programs or other information, the operator may apply to the appropriate Regional Board for a waiver to the SWAT requirements. The request for a waiver should include all the information in Sections I, IX, and X of the Guidance.

The subject landfill(s) operated by you are in Rank 1; as such, their SWAT proposal reports must be submitted to this Board by July 1, 1986; final reports are due by January 1, 1987.

The State Board has not yet adopted the guidance for the SWAT report and so we are enclosing a copy of the draft guidance for the SWAT report. It is expected that the final guidance will be similar to the draft guidance. We will send you the final guidance when it becomes available.

If you have any questions, please call me at (213) 620-4460 or call Leha Tran at (213) 620-5444.

Richard A. Ghirelli

for ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D. Env.
Executive Officer

LTT:ltt

Enclosure

cc: Jeff Barnickol, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality

GUIDANCE FOR

SOLID WASTE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT TEST

I. Introductory Data

A. Site Name (including earlier names)

B. Operator/owner (including earlier operators/owners) names, mailing addresses, and telephone numbers

C. Site location. A map showing relationship to highways and nearby communities;

1. Township, Range, Section, and fractional Section;

2. County Assessor's Parcel No(s). (if site located in urban area).

D. Whether the site is open to the public, or for company use only.

E. Any enforcement orders or Admin. Civil Liability Complaint.

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F. Certification by qualified person as to accuracy and completeness of SWAT proposal and report together with statement of their qualifications, including certifier's signature and Registration Board Member.

II. Waste Characteristics

A. For the entire history of the site:

1. A list of the types, quantities, physical state (e.g., solid, liquid) and concentrations of wastes discharged at the site. Wastes and known waste constituents shall be specifically identified according to the most descriptive nomenclature. A listing for hazardous waste constituents shall include reference numbers for listings established by DHS at Section 66680 of Title 22 of this code.

2. A description of disposal methods; including waste mixing, management practices, protocol.

B. Insofar as data are available, character and location (in the vertical and horizontal) of hazardous or potentically hazardous materials already in site. Also include a list of waste generators for each type of hazardous waste.

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III. Site Characteristics

A. Operators shall provide in the report an analysis describing how the ground and surface water have affected or may affect the waste site, and how the site has or may affect ground and surface water.

B. Operators shall provide the following data (in Subsections D through H below) on the physical characteristics of the waste site and the surrounding region. Information shall be presented in clearly written, tabular, and graphic format as appropriate. Plans, diagrams, and other graphics shall be prepared to appropriate scale. Maps and sections should be at the same scale where possible for easy cross reference.

C. If a report submitted by an operator refers to another source, the relevant information from that source shall be referenced.

D. Operators who own or operate classified waste sites shall submit detailed preliminary and as-built plans, specifications, and descriptions for all liners, containment structures, leachate collection and removal system components, leak detection system components, precipitation and drainage control facilities, and

interim covers which have been or will be installed or used at each site. Operators shall submit a description of and location data for ancillary facilities including roads, waste handling areas, building, and equipment cleaning facilities.

For any site having a leachate collection and removal system recent analyses shall be submitted from said system with the SWAT proposal. The analysis shall include a volatile scan (EPA 624), a metal scan, and standard physical and chemical parameters (i.c ph, Temp., E.C. T.D.S.)

E. The following information shall be included for closed sites:

1. Date closed.

2. Description of final treatment procedures which were used for the wastes in waste sites if applicable.

F. Topography

A map of the disposal site and its surrounding region within one mile of the site, showing elevation contours, natural ground slopes, drainage patterns, and

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other topographic features (before and after disposal site construction, if possible).

G. Geology

1. A geologic map and geologic cross-sections of the waste showing lithology and structural features. Cross-sections shall be indexed to the geologic map and shall be located to best portray geologic features relevant to the discharged waste. Scales should be consistent for cross comparisons.

2. A description of natural geologic materials beneath the waste site and its surroundings, including identification of rock types, nature of alteration depth and nature of weathering, compatability of wastes and geologic materials, continuity and lateral extent of formation and all other pertinent lithologic data.

3. A description of the geologic structure of the waste site including the attitude (strike and dip) of bedding (if any); thickness of beds (if any); the location, attitude, and condition (tight, open, clay, or gypsum-filled, etc.) of any fractures; the nature, type (anticlinal, synclinal, etc.), and orientation of any folds; the location, attitude,

and nature (tight, gouge-filled, etc.) of any faults; and all other pertinent structural data.

H. Hydrology

1. An evaluation of the water-bearing characteristics of the natural geologic materials identified under subsection (G)(2) of this section including delineation of all ground water zones and basic data used to determine the above.

2. An estimate of the in-site permeability of soils immediately underlying the disposal site.

3. An evaluation of the perennial direction(s) of ground water movement within the uppermost ground water zone(s) within one mile of the disposal site perimeter.

4. Estimates of the height to which water rises due to capillary forces above the uppermost ground water zone(s) beneath and within one mile of the disposal site perimeter. These estimates shall include seasonal fluxuations, historical highs and lows, and trends with time. These estimates shall include an evaluation of the methods and rationale used in their development.

5. A map showing the location of all springs in the disposal site and within one mile of its perimeter. The map shall be accompanied by tabular data indicating the flow and the mineral quality of the water from each spring.

I. Land and Water Use

1. A map showing the locations of all water wells, oil/gas wells, geophysical exploration wells, and geothermal wells in the proposal site or within one mile of its perimeter.

2. Name and address of the owner of each well.

3. Well information where available for each well indicated in subsection (H)(1) of this section including, but not limited to:

a. total depth of well;

b. diameter of casing at ground surface and at total depth;

c. type of well construction (cable-tool, rotary, etc.);

d. depth and type of perforations;

e. name and address of well driller;

f. year of well construction;

g. use of well (agricultural, domestic, stock watering, etc.);

h. depth and type of seals;

i. lithologic, geophysical, and other types of wells logs, if available;

j. water levels, pump tests, water quality, and other well data, if available;

k. anular packing materials and intervals; and

l. abandonment methods, if applicable.

4. Current land use within one mile of the perimeter of the disposal site (e.g., residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, etc.).

5. Current and anticipated future use of ground water within one mile of the perimeter of the waste site.

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VII. Water Quality Monitoring Proposal

All monitoring wells shall be constructed in a manner that maintains the integrity of the drill hole and presents cross-contamination of saturated zones.

A. Operators shall submit to the Regional Board detailed plans and equipment specifications for compliance with

the surface water, ground water, and unsaturated zone monitoring requirements with their proposal. When leachate analysis are not available from a leachate collection and removal systems, the proposal shall include leachate sampling and analysis where feasible. Site operators shall provide technical support which includes rationale for the spatial distribution of ground water and unsaturated zone monitoring facilities, for the design of monitoring equipment. This report shall be accompanied by:

1. a map showing the locations of proposed monitoring facilities; and
2. drawings and data showing construction details of proposed monitoring facilities. These data shall include:
   a. casing and test hole diameter;
   b. casing materials (PVC, stainless steel, etc.);
   c. depth of each test hole;
   d. size and position of perforations;
   e. method and joining sections of casing;
   f. nature of filter material;
   g. depth and composition of seals;
   h. method and length of time of development;
3. specifications, drawing, and data for location and installation of unsaturated zone monitoring

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equipment.

4. sampling protocol and analytical methods.

B. The detection monitoring program shall be designed to detect the presence of waste constituents in surface water or ground water outside of the waste site and in the unsaturated zone beneath and adjacent to the waste site, and the background water quality;

C. The water quality monitoring program shall include consistent and appropriate sampling and analytical procedures that accurately measure indicator parameters and waste constituents to provide a reliable indication of water quality. At a minimum, the program shall include procedures and techniques for:

1. sample collections;
2. sample preservation and shipment;
3. chain of custody control; and
4. analytical procedures. The program shall include a priority pollutant scan - EPA 624, 625 and ICAP metal scan - all sampling shall include std. field parameters of (ph Temp. E.C.) laboratory orders should request any other breaks or peaks of concern.

D. The unsaturated zone monitoring program shall be

designed to detect waste constituents which may escape from waste sites before such constituents reach ground water.

E. The unsaturated zone monitoring system shall consist of a sufficient number of monitoring points at appropriate locations and depths to represent the background soil-pore liquid quality and, the chemical make-up of soil that has not been affected by leakage from the disposal site. Method for determining background values are given in subchapter 2552(d) of Subchapter 15.

F. Regional Boards shall specify the frequency and timing of soil and soil-pore liquid monitoring at the waste site.

VIII. Water Quality Monitoring Report

The Water Quality Monitoring Report (SWAT) shall consist of the results and conclusions of the monitoring program conducted during the year in which the site was ranked. It shall include:

A. An evaluation, supported by water quality analyses on the quality of water known to exist under or within one mile of the disposal site perimeter including all data necessary to establish background water quality.

1. Background water quality shall be based on data from quarterly sampling of wells upgradient from the waste for one year, if available. These analyses shall:

   a. account for measurement errors in sampling and analyses; and

   b. account for seasonal fluctuations in background water quality, if such fluctuations are expected to affect the concentration of the hazardous constituent.

2. Background water quality may be based on appropriate water quality data that are available in lieu of one-year analyses.

3. Background water quality of ground water may be based on sampling of wells that are not upgradient from the waste management unit where:

   a. hydrogeologic conditions do not allow the determination of the upgradient direction; or

   b. sampling at other wells will provide a representative indication of background water quality.

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4. In developing the data base used to determine a background value in ground water, the site operator shall take a minimum of one sample from each well used to determine background. A minimum of four samples shall be taken from the entire system used to determine background water quality, each time the system is sampled. Should there be only one background well, the four consecutive samples shall be obtained from the one well and conducting separate analyses for each sample.

B. All monitoring wells shall be constructed in a manner that maintains the integrity of the drill hole and prevents cross-contamination of saturated zones.

C. Logs of monitoring wells shall be filed with the Department of Water Resources (DWR), on forms provided by DWR, pursuant to Water Code Section 13751. Soil shall be described according to the Unified Soil Classification System. Rock shall be described in a manner appropriate for the purpose of the investigation.

D. The operator shall determine whether background pore-soil liquid quality and the chemical makeup of the soil

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has been exceeded when the operator conducts unsaturated zone monitoring.

E. The report shall include the results of any on-site leachate monitoring required.

IX. Air Quality Solid Waste Assessment Test

A. Summarize the findings of the above test.

B. Discuss the implications of such findings relative to potential degradation of water quality as a result of gas migration.

X. Conclusions

A. Full description of any hazardous fluids in the disposal site.

B. Full description of any leakage of hazardous fluids from the site.

C. Full description of any threat to water quality as a result of migrating gases from the site.

D. Description of any remedial measures required/ implemented to mitigate any threat to water qualit

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY LANDFILLS STATUS REPORT

1. BRADLEY LANDFILL

Status: Revised waste discharge requirements were adopted on January 27, 1986, for the existing Bradley West Landfill plus an extension area.

Monitoring: Six ground water monitoring wells are sampled quarterly by the discharger.

2. PENROSE, NEWBERRY AND STRATHERN CONTIGUOUS LANDFILL AREA

Status: Penrose landfill closed on March 26, 1985, and a preliminary closure plan was submitted to the Regional Board in June 1985. Newberry is an older landfill and Strathern Pit is a potential landfill site.

Monitoring: In order to determine the quality of ground water beneath the area the discharger constructed four monitoring wells at the request of the Regional Board staff on his property and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) constructed one well across the street from Penrose landfill. Analysis indicate the presence of several priority pollutants in the underlying ground water in excess of DOHS action levels.

A verification monitoring program requiring quarterly sampling and assessment of the identified water quality problem was approved by Board staff in its final form on December 10, 1985. The program is now being implemented in accordance with Subchapter 15 requirements of the California Administrative Code.

3. SHELDON-ARLETA LANDFILL

Status: This landfill is filled and no longer in use. A groundwater spreading basin is contiguous with the landfill to the north and west.

Monitoring: The Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation constructed two wells into the landfill rubbish to monitor for liquids and the DWP has constructed two nests of wells between the landfill and the spreading grounds to monitor elevations and potential migration of the groundwater into the landfill. The possibility of spread groundwater mounding into the landfill rubbish is under investigation.

On February 11, 1986, Regional Board staff sampled one of the landfill wells and on March 11, 1986, sampled two downgradient water wells for water quality analysis.

Board staff is also investigating the disposal of gas condensate into the landfill. A sample of the condensate was collected for VOC analysis.

4. HEWITT LANDFILL

Status: This is an older filled-in landfill.

Monitoring: The landfill owner (Conrock) constructed a monitoring well at the northeastern upgradient edge of the landfill. DWP also constructed a monitoring well at the south east downgradient corner of the landfill. These wells were sampled and in 1985, priority pollutants were detected in concentrations lower then the DOHS action levels.

5. STOUGH PARK LANDFILL

Status: This is an active Class III Canyon disposal site operated by the City of Burbank. This landfill is not open to the public. The City of Burbank has proposed to construct one upgradient background monitoring well and three downgradient wells in the lower canyons of the site to check on water quality. The proposed monitoring program was approved by Board staff and it is being implemented.

6. TOYON LANDFILL

Status: This Class III landfill is located in Griffith Park and is scheduled to be filled up and closed immenently. A site closure plan has been submitted. The discharger proposes to construct one well in the downgradient canyon for ground water monitoring. Plan is under evaluation by Board staff.

7. LOPEZ LANDFILL

Status: This active Class III landfill is a canyon site operated by the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation. The dischargerhas proposed to construct two wells to monitor the quality of groundwater downgradient from the landfill. The plan is being evaluated by Board staff.

8. PENDLETON LANDFILL

Status: This is anactive landfill for disposal of inert material operated by DWP. The owner plans to test drill the site to characterize the nature of inert material and the absence of any degradable material to avoid the need for groundwater monitoring program required under Subchapter 15 land disposal regulations adopted in October 1984.

Summary of San Fernando Valley Landfill Groundwater Monitoring Wells

Landfill	Status	Number Wells
Stough Park (Burbank)	Proposed	4
Penrose (L.A. By-Products)	In	5
Pendleton (L.A. DWP)	Proposed	0
Bradley (Valley Rec.)	In	6
Toyon (CLA)	Proposed	1
Lopez (CLA)	Proposed	2
Hewitt (closed)	In	2
Sheldon-Arleta (closed)	In	3